NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspond do not return rejected communications

AMOSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- AURORA FLOTD WALLACK'S THEATER. Broadway. -FINE OLD ENG

WINTER GARDEN. Broadway .- FRENCH Ser-Rus BAURA REPNE'S THEATRE, Broadway .- COLLEGE

NEW BOWERY THEATER, Bowery. - LIVE'S REVENCE BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-JACK AND THE BEAN-BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. Broadway.—Minnis Warnen. Com. Nott. Living Hipportanus. &c., at all lours.—Dair. Cloud.—Love in all Corners. Afterbood and Evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS. Mechanics' Hall. 472 Bro OOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 614 Broadway .- ETHIOPIAN

THE NEW IDEA, 485 Broadway .- Songs. BURLESQUES, BOPE CHAPEL, 720 Broadway-MacEvor's HIBEREN AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.-Balenta

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS. 563 Broadway. BOOLET'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - ETHIOPIA

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Tuesday, April 21, 1863.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY

ments for the WEEKLY HERALD must be hand ed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its reglation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements in Berted in the WEEKLY HERALD will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the United

THE SITUATION.

There is nothing new from General Hooker's army. Some general orders have been issued relative to the disposition of regiments whose term of enlistment is about to expire.

Our troops at Suffolk have had a brisk time of i of late. The enemy have been pressing them blosely, and an attack upon our lines was looked for, from hour to hour, for some days past. On Saturday we made a demy stration which had a successful is-General Peck telegraphs to Washington General Getty, infconjunction with the gun lunas under Lieutenant Lamson, has just storm to leavy battery at the West Branch and cap tured six guns and two hundred of the Forty-fourth Alabama regiment. They crossed in bosts. The Eighty-ninth New York and the Eighth Connecticut were the storming party."

Our correspondence from Suffolk and the Nansed river gives a highly interesti of the state of affairs in that vicinity.

Our correspondence from North Carolina con tains a very interesting account of the starting of General Heckman's brigade from Port Royal to the relief of General Foster.

The rebels made a determined attack on Favette wille, Arkansas, on Saturday morning with a force of three thousand men, but they were gallantly repolsed by our troops, who only numbered two thou sand in all, and many of them were unarmed. The fight lasted four hours, and although our men were mostly Arkansas recruits, and the enemy had four pieces of artillery, the latter were driven back towards Ozark in disorder. They were commanded by Gen. Cobell. Our forces were in charge of Col.

Our extracts from the Southern journals to-day are more than usually interesting. An editorial from the Richmond Enquirer, in particular, is most significant. It predicts a continuance of the war for two years' more, and makes an earnest call on the people to make every sacrifice for patriotism. It is particularly hard upon the ladies for wearing fine dresses of foreign manufacture, and remind them that while they are patronizing "Yankee" goods the soldiers are half starving upon short rations of bacon. The Richmond papers of the 18th have been received, but they contain nothing of any importance relative to the war.

The Anglo-rebel steamers appear to be mos netive in their endeavors to run the blockade of Southern ports. The prize schooner Antelope, which arrived here from Charleston via Port Royal on Sunday, reports that she passed two Anglorebel steamers bound in; one steering towards Charleston, and the other taking a more southerly Course.

There arrived at this port on the 19th instant the hooner Antelope (prize), Captain Childs, from verleston, via Port Royal. She is a prize to the . stand States steamer Memphis, taken off Charles

. n. The cargo is supposed to be salt or saltpetre. April 12, Port Royal bearing seventy miles, . . w a large Anglo-rebel paddle-wheel steamer secting south, painted lead color, with white sankestack, without masts. Ten milés fartier purth saw another Anglo-rebel steamer plearing west northwest, towards Charleston. The Autolope had heavy northeast gales during the passage. She was from London, bound to Charles-

ton, and was captured April 1. THE LEGISLATURE

The joint conference committee of the Senate and Assembly yesterday made a report on the Parving appropriations of the two bodies for im-

proving the defeaces of New York harbor. The committee agree on appropriating one million dol-lars for harbor and frontier defences, to be expended under the direction of the Governor Comptroller and Senator Morgan. The conference committee appointed to adjust the differences between the two houses on the disposition to be made of the surplus canal revenues also made a report, recommending that \$200,000 of the amount be used to pay debts and awards against the canals due this year; \$25,000 for surveys to ascertain the feasibility and cost of constructing one tier of large locks, and the balance, some \$300,000, for repairs and improvements. The bill appropriating \$500,000 to arm and equip the State militia was considered for some time by the Schate, amended by making the appropriation only \$158,000, and ordered to a third reading. The Senate passed the bills establishing a board of officers for the First division of the National Guard, relative to statisties of crime in this city, and the Annual Supply bill and the bill empowering our Mayor and Comptroller to appoint thirty tax marshals. Resolutions were adopted for a survey of the canal locks, with a view to their en largement; also, requesting the national government to appoint an engineer to act with the Stat Surveyor in the matter. The resolution directing the Bank Superintendent to inquire into the condition of the savings banks of the State was also adopted. The bill amending the Excise law was ordered to a third reading, after being smended so as to provide that no licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors shall be granted in election districts where a majority of the electors shall signify such to be their desire.

In the Assembly the bill to authorize banking under the national Banking law was reported favorably to the House by the Grinding Committee, and, after some discussion, was sent back to th Committee of the Whole. This is considered equivalent to the defeat of the measure for this session. The bill providing for the recording of interna revenue stamps was passed. The Mexican Railroad and Telegraph bill was defeated. The bill appropriating the surplus canal revenues was ordered to a third reading. The evenng session was taken up over the majority minority reports of the Callicot Investiga ing Committee. After the two documents had been read Mr. Callicot addressed the House at considerable length in his own defence. The discussion of the subject was then participated in by various members, the debate being continued until after two o'clock this morning. The question on the adoption of the majority report was then or-dered; but the democratic members refused to participate further in the proceedings, the most of them leaving the chamber, and at half-past two, without a decision of the question, amid great confusion, the Assembly adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Captain Doherty, of the British brig La Cayenne at this port from Aux Cayes, reports that on the 11th instant, off Cape Tiburon, was spoken by a screw steamer, bark rigged, painted black, who asked who and what we were?—what cargo? She had the name "Liberty" on her stern, and flew

The anniversary of the great uprising day of 1861 was commemorated yesterday, in an appropriate manner, by a great Loyal League mass meeting at Madison square, over which Lieutenant General Scott presided. It was the greatest dis play witnessed in this city since the memorable 20th of April, two years ago. See our report.

The Harbor Defence Commission failed to meet yesterday, the Union League meeting and comuittee duty in making arrangements for the obse-uies of Lieutenant Colonel Kimball preventing the attendance of a quorum of the members; but a meeting will be held at an early day, of which due notice will be given. Councilman Houghtalin sterday received a note from a friend of Comodore E. A. Stevens, stating that the latter is confined to his bed by sickness, and requesting a postponement of his visit of inspection to his floating battery, which had been appointed to be

Convention Conference was held yesterday morning. Bishop Scott presided. Rev. Dr. Osborne offered up the opening prayer. From the Conference of New Jersey an appeal was presented in favor of having their mutual superni relations restored. The request was received, but declined. The members then adjourned to visit the institutions, on the invitation of Mr. Simeon

A regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen ed from the Mayor, containing a strong remon strance against the Broadway and other city rail road projects before the Albany Legislature. This message was sent into the Board of Aldermen on the 2d inst.: but owing to that Board not having been in session during the present month the nessage was yesterday transmitted to the Board of Councilmen, who, after hearing it read, ordered it to be printed in the minutes and tion of Mr. Brice, the Board adjourned until halfpast one o'clock to-day, for the purpose of taking some action in reference to the funeral of the late Lieut. Col. Kimball, whose remains will, it is expected, be placed in the Governor's Room to

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, be fore Recorder Hoffman, James Scully and Michael Fagan were arraigned on an indictment for rape but by consent of the District Attorney they were allowed to plead guilty to an assault with an tent to commit the more heinous offence. Remand ed for sentence. James Conner pleaded.guilty to an indictment for grand larceny, and was sentence to the State prison for two years.

Count de Puysejer, Lieutenant on board the

French transport La Seine, now lying off the Batery, was arrested yesterday by the Harbor Po lice, on charge of attempt to kidnan Peter Brown of No. 25 Washington street, and force him on board the above vessel against his will. Justice Connolly held the accused to bail.

According to the City Inspector's report, there were 450 deaths in the city during the past week-a decrease of 21 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 55 more than occurre during the corresponding week last year. The recapitulation table gives 2 deaths of alcoholism, 2 diseases of the bones, joints, &c.; 100 of the brain and nerves, 4 of the generative organs, 16 of the heart and blood vessels, 188 of the lungs throat, &c.: 6 of old age, 29 of diseases of the skin and eruptive fevers, 3 premature births, 27 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other diges tive organs; 50 of uncertain seat and general fevers, 10 of diseases of the urinary organs, 12 from violent causes, and 1 unknown. There were 310 natives of the United States, 7 of England, 92 of Ireland, 3 of Scotland, 27 of Germany, and the

valance of various foreign countries. The stock market was gull yesterday morning, and wy tame, and lower in the afternoon. 151% at the opening to 147%, closing about 147% at 5 P. M. Exchange closed about 164%. Money was extreme y easy, and was offered everywhere at 5 per cent. The bank statement shows an increase of \$4,214,470 in depo sets and \$1,355,561 in specie, and a decrease of \$1,212,

day. Plour, wheat and corn were a shade lower, with less activity in flour, more in corn, but without any important mansactions in wheat. There was less in quiry for groceries and provisions, the lamer clos-ing heavily. The price of whiskey was lower, yet the sales were limited. Raising were held higher, but were quiet. The freight market was somewhat There were no noteworthy alterations in other commed

We publish to-day an illustrative map of that mportant section of Middle Tennessee in which the army of General Rosecrans occupies the central position; and, in the same connection, we give some interesting details of the positions occupied by the rebels, their military forces on hand, and of their probable designs in this quarter of the vast theatre of this gigantic war.

It is manifest that the enemy have a very formidable army in front of General Rosecrans with several detachments operating upon his Sanks-horse, foot and artillery-in addition to numerous bands of irregular cavalry or guerillas, cutting up his supply trains and transports in his rear. The grand design of all movements, we think, is disclosed in the letter of the rebel Governor Harris, of Tennessee, in which he promises his secession fellow citizens that, with the return of the season of low water in the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, when Rosecrans shall be no longer able to use those important channels of communication, his army will be attacked and driven out, and Tennessee will be fully reclaimed to the "Confederate States." While his river communications are still open and navigable, it is important, therefore, that General Rosecrans should advance upon the enemy and spoil their calculations by daiving them out of the State. But we hear of no active steps towards an advance on his part. What is he waiting for? We suspect that he is awaiting the results of Gen. Grant's inexplicable strategy against Vicksburg. We do not pretend or desire to know anything of the plans of the War Office; but, from the nanner in which they are working in the west, we have some reason to fear that they will end there in still another budget of blun-

It appears to us, however, that the rebel army of Tennessee might be routed and dis persed, and the rebel stronghold of Vicksburg reduced, by a wery simple process. Let the army of General Grant be joined with that of General Rosecrans, and the two together will make very short work of the army of Bragg. Conceding that the army of Pemberton, from Vicksburg, with Grant's abandonment of that place, may come up to the support of Bragg, his forces will be still far inferior to ours. Nor can Pemberton afford to withdraw more than half his forces from Vicksburg, with half a dozen gunboats left to watch him. Unquestionably, therefore, by this junction of Grant with Rosecrans Bragg would be defeated and driven off, with his army so cut up and so demoralized and scattered in search of food that our victorious forces by an interior line, through the heart of the enemy's country, could move down into Vicksburg without further serious resistance. In the meantime the gunboats could do all that Grant can do on the Mississippi river; and there s no other position in all that country in which he could not fight the army of Pemberton more advantageously than behind its strong defences of Vicksburg.

The stupendous rebel fortifications of Colum bus, on the Mississippi, were taken at Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland, by the simple process of turning them. So Vicksburg may be turned in Tennessee, by the junction of the armies of Grant and Rosecrans. It is these divi-sions and subdivisions of our forces at many places which so weaken our movable armies as to enable the enemy in almost every great field engagement to bring a superior force against us, with hardly half our aggregate num-ber of soldiers in the field. Let the government leave to take care of themselves all unimport ant towns and places captured from the enemy and look simply to the subjugation of the ar-mies of the rebollion, and the work will soon be done. Napoleon Bonaparte did not hesitate to leave towns and cities and strong fortresses main army of his enemy, the destruction of which he very well knew would give him posseion of the enemy's country and everything in it. By this simple system of warfare, and down.

The rebels have boastingly told us, and re peatedly, that we may take Charleston, Rich mond, Vicksburg and Mobile, but that while they have three hundred thousand soldiers in the field they can still maintain the war. These rebel strongholds are only important in proportion to the rebel troops, the artillery, factories and warlike stores and lines of communication which they cover. Corinth, while the army of Beauregard was there, was a desirable place of capture; but after his evacuation with his troops, artillery, &c., it was of no account. But all these rebel strongholds may be turned by the simple programme of two great armies, one East and one West, striking at the main armies of the rebellion by interior lines, instead of operating around the edges of a great circle.

We rely upon the practical common sense of President Lincoln to try this plain and infallible system in the Southwest; for surely, after the anaconda system has had two years of trial, and has been found to be advantageous only to the enemy, we may hope that in this impending campaign it is to be abandoned.

ATLANTIC CABLE.-It is encouraging in these days of commercial depression to know that the merchants are taking a deep interest in telegraphic communication with Europe. Not only is this manifested in their anxiety to have a cable laid, but many have gone to work, subscribed liberally to the stock themselves and laid the matter before their friends, who have also become interested. It is not strange that sagacious men, such as the merchants of New York, should realize the necessity of placing

this city in direct communication with Europe Thirty years ago from thirty to fifty days were consumed in making a passage from Europe to America. At the same time we posseesed equal advantages with the world, as a corresponding space of time was required to communicate between the ports of Europe of like distance. Thus upon an equal footing American enterprise competed for the commerce of the world with great success, dotting every sea with our fast sailing ships. Our commercial prosperity continued to advance until the period for transmitting telegraphic messages, by means of a submarine cable, between the ports of Europe, when American commerce received a shock. To place us upon an equal footing with Europe, as we stand under sailing and steam ships, we must have an ocean tele-

There is another important fact connected with this enterprise, and some are wise enough to see it. The man who now subscribes to the Switzerland—and at the picturesque little town stock not only mounts the patriotic horse, but of Manchester, snugly nestled down upon the secures an investment which promises, to be Green Mountains, and surrounded by most beau-

will be worth two, or even three, then. Already the subscriptions in his city amount to nearly sixty thousand pounds sterling. One hundred thousand is the amount allotted to the United States. After the subscription is filled those only holding stock will be allowed to take the new, as it may be issued from time to time for the purpose of adding other cables, as the wants of the public may require.

The Loyal League Delusion. One of the most sensible suggestions made a the Loyal League meeting yesterday was that After pointing out the fact that of the regiments which the State of New York contributed to the army in the spring of 1861 for two years, thirtyeight will soon leave the service, he recon mends that the Loyal League, which has exten sive ramifications throughout the State, should use its exertions and influence to restore to the service the experienced soldiers composing

fear not. It subjects to too positive a test the pariotic energies of those to whom it is address They are talkers, and not doers. They go to itness John Van Buren's ground and lofty tumbling, to amuse themselves with James T. Brady's poetic batchelor ecstacles about female divinities, and with Richard O'Gorman's brilliant but transcendental perorations. But as to the contemplation of anything practical furtherance of their ostensible object of alding to put down the rebelbundred who attend these meetings has any ides of the sort. The very title of the organiza tion betrays this vagueness of object. Loyal League! Why "leyal?" There are no disloyal people to be found within the proposed sphere of its labors. Every household, every comnunity, is a loyal league. All want to see the war successfully prosecuted. If there are any who are dissatisfied with the government it is because they see the war languishing, the re-sources of the country frittered away, and incompetent commanders put in the places of those i whom the nation reposes confide If they are traitors for this we fear that there are a good many so. The word traitor is getting to be sadly perverted in our technology. In a recent letter to one of these league meet ings General Halleck says that after crushing the rebellion at the South "our armies will re turn and place their beels upon the heads of neaking traitors in the North." This is what a learned Irish tailor, speaking of a redundancy of skirt, used to call "a work of shuperarrogation." Let our armies put down the rebels, and we can promise General Halleck that they will find no traitors at the North to deal thus

So far as the motive assumed by their designation is concerned, these loyal leagues are herefore to be considered objections. But in a party sense they were not intended to be so. They were started by Forney to enable the blicans to carry the Presidential election in 1864. Presumptuous calculation. In ordinary times this discounting of the future is ionally attended with success; but in a period like the present no man can speculate on what the next day will bring forth. Events are crowding upon us with such fearful rapidiy and involve such momentous conseq that the wisest among us might as well attempt

to look a century as twelve months ahead. Nothing, therefore, that political organiza lons can now say or do can affect the great interests that are at stake. The politicians have had their sway, and that of the men of the sword commences. The nation has vested the Presi dent with enormous powers and responsibilities and he will be held to a strict accountability for their faithful and energetic discharge. If he fails to meet its expectations, another year will put an end to the functions which he has abused. If, on the contrary, he rises equal to its hopes, there is no saying what its gratitude may prompt it to do for him. In either case these political leagues can exercise but little or no influence on the result. Those who take part in them are only losing their time and getting themselves laughed at.

The Next Season at the Watering

We have already predicted that the next eason at the watering places will be the most brilliant on record. The experiences of every day confirm this prediction. The war has made bundreds of people suddealy rich, and newly rich people generally spend money freely. There is no form of fashionable extravagance which is not now indulged to a surprising extent. India shawls and velvet cloaks are more common than calico. Everybody keeps a carriage, and many people keep half a dozen carriages. Diamonds of the first water sparkle in ears accustomed only to plain gold, and very little of that, or glitter upon fingers formerly unused to kid gloves and jewelry. The Opera closed last evening with the favorite Mazzoleni's plendid benefit, and, if we except the promenade on Broadway and the drives in the Park, there will be no opportunity for our ashionables, old and new, to display their fine feathers until Maretzek resumes operations or the watering place season begins. Both events are most anxiously anticipated. The landlords of summer botels are

taking time by the forelock, and wisely preparing for a crowd of visitors. Advertisements for summer board and summer boarders already appear in the HERALD. There seems to be a general disposition to begin the eason early and make it gayer than ever before. The war rather promotes than checks this disposition. Pater familias no longer shakes his head gloomily and taps his pocket significantly when watering places are mentioned. Shoddy, gun contracts, ship charters or government jobs of some kind have enriched him, and he laughs at the expense. Mater familias and the daughters will do just as they please this year. Such tollets as the fashionable baunts will exhibit surpass all prophecy. Miss Flora McFlimsey will outshine herself. Fifth avenue will emigrate bodily and sojourn in the country or by the seaside, and all the world will follow, as usual, where Fifth avenue leads. Of all the "fashionable" watering places, Saratogn, Newport and Long Branch will probably be the most-crowded, and Sharon Springs the Mast. But there are many persons who prefer the beauties of nature to the dissipations of fashion, and these will more than Sil the com-fortable hotels at the magnificent Catskill

exceedingly profitable. When the cable is laid tiful scenery. Each of these places has its pe-and working, one dollar laid out in stock now culiar attractions. It is difficult to say which will be most patronized. While our army and navy "keep pegging away" at the rebels, President Lincoln and Mrs. Lincoln and their

court should seek relaxation and recreation at some one of these summer retreats. Mrs. Lincoln has already visited Long Branch and Niagara Falls; but a number of other inviting naunts remain from which to choose. So brilliant a season should not lack the eclat of the President's participation. The delights of the Soldiers' Home, to which he commonly resorts during the dog days, cannot compare with the dancing waves and dancing parties at Newport, the waters and the soirces at Saratoga, the fresh, pure air and exquisite scenery of the Catskill Moutains, the miniature Alps and queer Shakers of Lebanon Springs, or the rural felicities of little Manchester. Besides this, if the President remains among the miasmatic swamps of Washington he will lose the chance of observing not only what the people have done for the war, but what the war has done the people. Cribbed, cabined and confloed by the throngs of politicians, which enclose him, as if within a magic circle, the President cannot fully appreciate the great ness, wealth and resources of the country. These politicians, like flies, will swarm around him only the more fiercely during the summer heats, and will being lute his cars absurd hopes or still more absurd forebodings. Let him escape from these nuisances and mingle with the people at the watering places. There be will see love-making and match-making, dancing and flirting, dissipation and enjoyment. The intrigues and manœuvres of anxious mammas will amuse him after his experience of intrigues and manœuvres of anxious office seekers. government contractors will appear to him in new light, reflected from the diamonds with which they will be emblazoned. The President and all bis constituents may learn more useful and entertaining knowledge at the watering places this summer than ever diffusive societies or loyal leagues propagated, and will return to their labors in the fall wiser, if not better

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1863.

RECONNOISSANCE TO WARRENTON, VA. At and accounts all was quiet in front of Washington at Fairfax Court House and in that vicieity. An expedition under Col Deforment, comprising the Third brigade of General Stahel's corra, has just returned from of General Stabel's corps, has just reteried from a recommonsance to Warrenton and Rappabanneck station. No enemy was found. One company of cavalry—Black Horse—was heard of. The intention of the robels in the vicinity of Fairfax Court House is to send south of the Rappulanneck all their valuables, for fear of retaliation upon them by the federals for outrages liebury and that neighborhood have petitioned the rebe longress to remove Mesbr and his gang to some other tely, por has the most diligent search of General Stabl discovered his whereabouts. It is presumed he has gone to the main body of the rebels for safety trom just retri

Lord Lyons has stated to two prominent citizens at about the ideas of New York politicians is spoken of in diplomatic circles as an offset to the publication by Mr. Reward of Mr. Adams' reflections upon the present British ministry, based upon statements of public men of Eng-SECRETARY CHASE'S MOVEMENTS.

Secretary Chase lett this city be gave out that b me days in New York

THE LATE LIEUTENANT COLONEL KIMBALL. Colonel Kimball, who was shot by General Corcoran, is well known here, and his alleged conduct is altogether reconcileable with his antecedents as a gentleman and brave and modest soldier. He learned his trade when connected with a democratic newspaper at Woods-stalk, Vt., he raised a company to serve in Mexico. He surmounted the height of Chepultepec, and tore down the flag that waved over the fortress. In this war Colonel distinguished himself by leading the charge at

THE SIGKNESS AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY. list is smaller than during any previous sesson.

> Armed Treason in Indiana. INDIANAPOLIS, April 20, 1863

Forces sent to Panville last night report all quiet to s reported that another Union man was killed in He county yesterday by jayhawkers.

own, where it is said a force has been organized to resist his arrest by the military authorities. A number of leading democrats from Brown and the adjoining counties have gone there for the purpose of counselling submission to the lawful authorities and the restoration of peace.

mence audience filled Irying Hell lost night, at tracted by the grand programme announced for the sotts

chalk concert.

Mr. Maretzek has issued a card to the public num ng the opening of a short summer operatio season, com-nencing on the 4th of May, when will be publiced, for the first time in America! Verdi's grand opera

To-night the last of the Mason and Thomas chambe nusic sofrees will take place. The programme is a varied

this evening. He will play Ruy Blas, in Fechter's piece of the same name, and Miss Lucille Western will respect in "The French Spy." Mr. Barrett is a favorite actor,

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.-Capt. C. F. Hall, the America Arctic explorations, and give some views in reference to their interest to the commercial community, before a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, to day, at one o'clock. Capt. Hall is preparing to go again to the

Personal Intelligence. J. N. Arnold, member of Congress, Owen Lovejey, mem-ner of Congress. William Kellogg, member of Congress, ind Parson Brownlow were in Calcage on the 17th inst. Bishop Recorrans in on a visit to his brother, General losecrans, at Murfreesboro.

Reserrans, at Murireesboro.

Lieut. Maurice Albaugh, one of the prisoners taken a Front Royal last summer, has recently been promoted a the captamety of Co. E of his resiment, the First Maryland the captameter of Co. E of his resiment, the First Maryland Indiantry, of Gen. Kenly's Maryland Brigade.

Bishop Francis Burns, of Africa, accompanied by in 1916, reached Baltimore on the 16th list, on board the Colonization ship M. C. Stevens. The Fiscode of mission in Africa will be pained to learn that Pishop Burns as dongerously ill, and his attending physicians in doubtful of his recovery. Bishop Burns was born in Albaury, New York.

In 1854 he was seen as missionary to Africa, and in 1858 was ordained the first colored Bishop of the Methodist Episcopial Clurich.

List of Americans registered at the American banking houses in Paris for the week cading April 3:—H. T. Deat-tie and sisters, Wm. Duryea, Charles R.P. Pennman, Mr. and Miss. Pennman, Mr. and Miss. P. Dewey, Burne B. B. S. Roosa and wife, from New York, Regrap E. Ries. Charles Boydon, Charles P. Greenough, from Boston, Miss Cornwal, Philadelphia.

Great Science Lead More—We learn that the Wawning Mining Company have recently brought out a part experienced English miners, who have discovered ensive leads of lead one of great purity on their extensive incaserty, located on the Belaware and Hudbon Can sive property, located on the Delaware and Plansen in Ulsier county. No less than four inhered less been discovered in a line of only one hundred and feed, and thunks of almost pure less can be twith the pickage. The fact is well established in ring the Revolutionary was a silver more was discassift worked by one individual on thus or overty and Journal, dprif th.

HOOKER'S ARMY.

To Fighting on the Rappahannock Soldiers' Money Stolen — Payment of Troops — General Order Respecting Troops Whose Terms of Service Shortly Expire—Regulations Regarding Rem-listments—Officers Reinstated in the Service &c. Service Service, &c., &c. Washington, April 20, 1863.

The rebel reports of the repulse of General Stonemand General Hooker are the purest fabrications ever in ented. There has been no battle on the Rappahan and no sign of a rebel victory. All reports to the con-trary, there has not even been what can be called a skirmish, since the great battle of Frodericksburg.

atolen between Aquis creek and Washington. The money was in separate spackages, and belonged to soldiers who were forwarding it to their families.

Quite a number of paymasters have arrived re-cently, and many of the troops have been paid off. An immense amount of money has been sent home by the men, Colonel Philips' brigade, of the First corps, alone sending over seventy are those dollars. Companies H and B, of the Fourteenth York (Brooklyn) regiment, have remitted to their lies by allotment check thirty-three hundred do Company F, of the Thirtieth New York, romitted if three hundred and fifty-four dollars. The Seventh h disna and Ninety fifth New York regiments were paid o

yesterday.

A number of prisoners captured on the Opper Ray

HEADQUARTESS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 20, 1868.
The following orders are published to-day:

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 44. HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE PO

he matter:—
First—When companies and regiments
be expiration of their present term of ser

First—When companies and regiments re-callst after the expiration of their present term of service. In accordance with the provisions of General Order No. 25, of April 2, 1863, from the War Pepartment, the regiment and company officers will be retained. The regiment will have a ferlough for the time specified in the order, and will be allowed to proceed, at the public expense, with their arms and equipments, to the place of their particular, and the case may be, from the date of the original muster into the service of the United States.

Second—Wheat the regiments in a body decline to reculist, the officers and men will be mustered out at the expiration of two years or nine months from the date of their actual muster into the service of the United States. Their arms and equipments will be turned into the ordinance officer of the division to which the troops belong, and transportation and substitutes familiar the proportion of officers to be retained, and the selection of those to be retained in service, will be made of the proportion of officers to be retained, and the selection of those to be retained in service, will be determined by corps commanders, in accordance with the previsions of paragraph 3 of General Orders No. 35, of April 2, 1863, from the War Department. The rank, proportion and number of officers to be retained with regiments where re-callstments are partial is left to the discretice. Of corps commanders.

burth—The portion of the bounty provided in General ers No. 85, April 2, 1863, from the War Department, re-enlistment, will be entered upon the muster rolls be repaid at the first payment after the return of the

listed for three years or the war are associated together, apacial recommendations may be made to these head-quarters for furioughs to the latter, when the number of two year men re-emissied may, in the opinion of the corps commanders, justify the indulgance.

Sirth—Where the two year regiments do not re-emise as above provided for, corps commanders with direct, the transfer of men solinted for three years or the war in such regiments to three year regiments from the same State; or if their numbers are sufficient, those men, at the discretion of their corps commanders, will be formed into hatraffons.

GENERAL ORDER—NO 43,
HEADQUARTED, ARRY OF THE POTOMAD,
April 30, 1868.
It appearing from commissions duly appointed
ficial information otherwise furnished, that the six of the following named officers, amounced for dismissing of the following named officers amounced for dismissing General Orders No. 20, March 5, 1865, from these head quarters, can be satisfactorily accounted for they are hereby releved from all further liability under the previous of that order:—

discharged.
Capl. A. Leger, 78th New York, honorably discharged First Lieut. Benjamin F. Hanoock, 19th Indiana.
Colonol L. Cutler, 6th Wisconsin.
Second Licutenant Martie Rodman, 2d. Wisconsin.
First Lieut. Chas. G. Escloger, 2d Wisconsin, honora

discharged.
Major Chas. Ryan, 186th Pennsylvania.
Capt Wm. H. Jackson, 13th Massachuset discharged. Capt. Sherman N. Aspinwall, 59th New York, hon

Lieut, H. B. Stewart, 149th Pennsylvania. Lieut, Francis K. Duke, 2d Peleware, bo charged.
Major Ren. Ricketts, 2d Delaware.
Major Peter Nelson, 66th New York.
Lieut. Jacob Fisher, 66th New York, honorably dis

Lieut. F. H. Rich, 19th Maine. Capt. W. H. Moore, 12th New Jersey, honorably di charged.
Asst. Sorgeon, F. L. Haupt, 13th Pennsylvania, honorably discharged.
Licut. Charles Woodward, 6th New Jersey.
Capt. Clarence D. Hess, 15th New York, honorably dis-

charged. pt. William Downey, 13th New York. cut. Loupe Crone, 22d Massachusetts, must out. Wn. W. Cloney, 22d Massachusetts, must aphain G. E. Hewes, 14th New York, honoral Lieut, William M. Felmous, 14th New York. Lieut, E. W. Reed, 83d Pennsylvania, hor

charged. Lieut. Robert B. McKibben, United States into Lieut. Robert B. McKibben, United States into Assistant Surgeon J. E. Smith, 12th U. S. infantry, Lieutenant C. J., Floasant, 11th U. S. infantry, Lieutenant C. J., Floasant, 11th U. S. infantry, Univ. 13th Panagyli dischanged. antain W. H. Eldridge, 14th New Jorsey, honorably dis

harged. sain H. N. White, 27th New York. 4. Burbank Speller, 5th Maine, homorably disch-tor Egbert Glout, 122st New York. splain R. W. Oliver, 87th Pennsylvania, ho

Apacin A. 15. Housford, 19th New York, Amaistant Surgeon J. H. Hassenblug, 19th Lieut. Bayard Wikinson, 4th United Sal-Scond—The Commanding General tak-to censure in the atrongest terms sondert of all those through when

The Disaster on the Worcester Raily sester; the beggage master, named Wasson, was in-ctantly killed. Hyde, the express messenger, received serious internal injuries, and four others were severely

a portion of the train is a complete wreck, while the mainder fortunately escaped.

The sufferers were promptly removed to Swan's he

where they receive every attention.

There is no detention of trains in consequence of the

Reckless Firing of Naval Artillery in the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

My house not being shetproof, I am very desirous of being protected from the firing of ride balls, such as those discharged from the Naugatuck, about tweive M. on Sunday, the 19th instant. The aforeauld vessel wishing to overhaul a shadboat, sent a fourteen-pound ball in a direct line of my bease, which lodged in the bank or rock in the immediate from, fortunately misering two boys who were strolling along the above. The shoot is in my possession. It is keped the revonue authorities will give instructions that these outrageous proceedings may come, as this is by no means an invisted case, as come iderable damage has been done on other occasions. I am, rough truly.

AN INHABITANT NEAR TOUT LAYARTIE.